

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Silver Spring, Florida. In that far sunny land, whose skies / Vic with Italia's golden clime— / Where all the year with perfume sighs— / Enchant the hours of swift-winged time; / Where nature spreads her gaudiest wing, / And zephyrs breathe their balmy breath— / Where happy birds ne'er cease to sing, / Nor flowing vines to twine their wreaths. / Where man may pass the lucious hours, / Untired by toil's severest powers— / Where beauty dwells, and love may dream / Of all the bliss by fancy wrought, / Until her warmest hopes all seem / Within subtle network caught: / Where orange buds, like drops of pearl, / Lie scattered on the gleaming ground; / And jasmines wild their tendrils curl, / The grateful tree of heav'n around; / Where tall magnolia's lift their cheeks / Of snowy whiteness to the sky, / And Nature, many-voiced, o'er seeks / To send her praises of God on high! / Long years ago, within this land, / Ere christian feet had marked its stand; / While christian fleets were searching wide, / New treasures o'er the western tide, / There stood a quiet Indian town, / By white man's foot unmarked—unknown— / Ocala, King ruled o'er the plain, / And wisely held his happy reign. / Well ordered fields of maize arrayed, / Their peaceful arts and wealth displayed— / The dance and song, in thoughtless joy, / And hospitable feasts their time employ, / Save while they till the fertile fields, / Whose grateful womb their treasure yields: / Or while upon the hunting ground, / They follow fast the horn's shrill sound. / They had not heard how Peru's blood / Had dyed the sun's bright golden stud, / And how the sun's bright golden stud, / Was trembled o'er by Spanish lust; / Nor how the Mexican's halls of gold, / Had echoed with the spoiler's tread, / And that dire fate, so long foretold, / Its dark and wrathful wings had spread; / Nor how that bright, but fearful race, / Was hastening on from Tampa's shore, / And while they dreamed of love and peace, / Their own sad fate was hanging o'er. / Calmly and still the morn was breaking, / From out her pure and peerly chambers, / Like some young beauty just awaking / From her soft and dreamy slumbers. / It was the winter time of year; / But winter was in gentle keeping, / So bright the leaves, so soft the air, / You would have thought that spring was sleeping. / Upon Ocala's quiet walls, / Peacefully rose the opening day; / The maidens in her happy halls, / Hummed softly o'er the early lay. / The sages sat around the fires, / And told the glories of their sires; / The young men loitered on the green, / Where many a sportive game had been; / 'Twas just that hour ere they begin / The toils or pleasures of the day, / Which they delight to while away. / A dull deep sound came booming there, / Rendering the morning air astir— / Which they and theirs should hear again— / It seemed like distant echoing thunder; / But lower, duller, and far nearer, / It fell upon the unwary hearer, / Like some foreboding knell of warning, / When storms break o'er the quiet morning. / Unheard to Indian ears before— / It was the distant musket roar. / The maiden ceased her happy song; / The sire started from his seat; / And on the green the village throng, / In anxious wonder had 'nating meet. / In deep suspense and quick debate, / They listen for another sound, / But long and doubting they wait, / Unbroken stillness reigned around. / An hour passed on, another note! / A clearer, shriller than the first, / Did o'er the gentle stillness float, / And strangely on the list'ners burst. / A tone of sweetness, with its swelling, / Came like that soft bewitching dwelling, / Of music o'er the waters cast— / It was the clarion's lengthened blast! / Astonishingly mused the Indian throng, / Whence came these sounds, unheard / Before, / Which waited now the thunder song, / And now the tones of music bore. / Sure from the South some stranger band, / Comes visiting our happy land; / Why come they thus, unasked, unknown? / Ignorant of what risk they run? / Come they in peace or armed for war, / That they are wandering thus afar? / Let us be on our guard, and see, / Prepare young men the bow and spear; / But if with peaceful mind they come, / Give them a welcome in our home! / Thus spoke the sires, whose duty, right, / Was counsel wise and stern command; / And thus prepared for peace or fight, / A band of faithful warriors stand. / A cloud of dust was in the South, / De Soto's gallant band concealing; / Long array they issue forth, / Their proud and shining forms revealing. / They come on brave and prancing steeds, / With their bright helms of steel all glanc- / Their crests were marked with knightly / deers, / Now in the Indian sun, gleaming / Gay plumes o'er their helmets gleaming, / And on their spears the sunlight glist'ning, / The clangor of their armor rung, / As silently the line advanced, / The holy cross their banner bore, / And on their brilliant crest inwove, / Some sacred pledge each crest wore— / A token from his lady love. / With wondering mind and mute amazement, / The Indians watched the approaching band;

Speechless and motionless they gaze, / As round their aged king they stand. / Strange are the forms, and strange the guise / Of that unknown and brilliant host, / And as in nearer view they rise, / The more their minds in doubt are lost. / But as their aspects they behold, / All other feeling was dispelled. / From mingled reverence and fear, / From breast to breast among the throng, / A gentle murmur passed along; / They wondered if some heavenly race, / Descending with celestial face, / Had come the o'ing wars to cease, / And elude the sinful hand of man; / Or if the god of some bright heaven, / Had from his shining presence driven, / A band of wayward children forth, / To land probation doomed on earth. / (To be continued.)

WIT AND HUMOR.

Remarkable Adventure.

A few nights ago, a fresh emigrant from Ireland, who by some means or other found himself burdened with a very heavy brick in his hat, in attempting to find his place of lodging, between the hours of 11 and 12, by a back way, came to a door, and supposing it to be the door of his room deliberately walked in and was precipitated to the bottom of a well, sixty-two feet in depth! The noise of his descent attracted some attention, and upon examination, Paddy was found safely stuck away in the hole, knee deep in water but luckily right side up. He however had not realized his situation, but still imagining himself at the door of his lodging, was clamoring lustily for his mate to open unto him, and venting curses loud and deep upon the inhumanity of keeping him exposed to the cold and wet. Eventually he slung his coat and cap, and was preparing to average the ill-usage by a regular set-off, when the appearance of a light at the top of the well, disclosed to him that he was too far down stairs to play at football and he was after a while prevailed upon to allow him to be fished up. His anger in no wise abated on his landing on terra firma, but still regarding himself the victim of ill-usage, he was with difficulty restrained from pitching into the whole crowd. The well into which he was precipitated being very contracted and walled in with stone, it is certainly remarkable that he should have made the descent without any injury beyond a few scratches. A night or two afterwards the same gentleman, having met up with another brick in his hat, concluded to do another adventure by falling headlong into the fire. Time about, he thought, was fair play, and having had an application of water he thought to equalize the matter by an application of fire. This time he escaped not so well, being very badly burned. Of his next adventure we hope to keep our readers duly advised. He is engaged we understand in the Linen trade—Chester Standard.

A Roar (withe).

A curious instance occurred in the great city of London some time back, in which a rascal was outwitted. A bachelor gentleman, who was a very superior draftsman and caricaturist, was laid up in his apartment with the gout in both feet. He could not move but in and out of his chair to the sitting room. A well-known, vengeful, ascertaining the fact, watched till the servant was sent upon a message. The area door communicating with the kitchen down went the vengeful, entered the kitchen, walked up stairs, where, as he expected, he found the man alone and helpless. "I am sorry to see you in such a situation," said the rogue, "you cannot move, and the servant is out." The gentleman started. "It is exceedingly careless to leave yourself so exposed, for behold the consequence! I take the liberty of removing this watch and seals off the table, and putting them into my pocket; and as I perceive your keys are here, I shall unlock these drawers and see what suits my purpose." "Pray help yourself," replied the gentleman, who was aware that he could do nothing to prevent him. The rogue did so accordingly. He found the plate in the sideboard, and many other things that suited him; and in ten minutes, having made up his bundle, he made the gentleman a low bow and decamped. But the gentleman had the use of his hand, and had not been idle, he had taken an exact likeness of the thief with the pencil; and on his servant's return soon after he dispatched him immediately to Bow street with the drawing, and an account of what had happened. The likeness was so good that the man was immediately identified by the runners, and was captured before he had time to dispose of a single article. He was brought to the gentleman two hours afterwards, the property on him identified, sworn to, and in six weeks he was on his way to Botany Bay.

A BRISK PLACE.—There is good anecdote told about the little town of Portland, Indiana. While a certain steamboat was about putting out from here recently, for New Orleans, the mate an old boatman, turned to some passengers and remarked: "This little town, gentlemen, looks dull, but I tell you it is, perhaps, a mighty brisk place. About fifteen years ago, I was going down with a flat boat to New Orleans, we stopped here to procure some provisions. I went up into town, and seeing a coat hanging out of a shop door, just took it. The owner came after me—caught me—took me before a magistrate—I was tried—convicted—took thirty lashes—and I was back to the boat in five minutes! I tell you, gentlemen, a mighty brisk place is that same Portland." THE SURPRISE.—Some village chaps were closely engaged at some hidden game, when a footstep in the passage approached the door, and the familiar cough of Professor H. was heard. The room

was on the first floor, and it was but the work of a moment to gather up and jump out of the window. In this all succeeded but Jim, who threw himself behind the bed. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," said the professor as he entered the room. "But the righteous are bold as a lion," answered Jim as he sprang up from his hiding place. The Professor laughed and said, "True, but the lion should not wag its tail or color in the face so much. A WESTERN WIFE.—A Western paper says: We saw a woman carrying a big hog home from market on Saturday upon her shoulder. For the benefit of those who may think her husband ought to have done it, we will state that she served him in the same way a short time before."

AGRICULTURAL.

Cotton Planting.

Like most navigators, we are somewhat vain of our incipient attempts at farming, and have been frequently tempted to bore our readers with an agricultural article. Upon a visit to our farm a day or two ago, the *coaches scribbled* returned with all its violence, and more from the desire to alleviate the symptoms, than from any expectation of doing good, we are induced to give our plan of cotton planting. In the first place, we will frankly confess that it is not original with us, and for ought we know, may have been adopted by half the farmers in the District, but it is new, and in the hope of finding some one as green as ourselves, we are determined to make it public. Instead of opening the furrow for the seed with a small scow or bull-tongue plow, we take a block of heavy wood about twelve or fourteen inches wide, a few inches longer, and some three or four inches thick, and level it off at one end to the width of two or three inches. On the under side of this block, we make fast by pegs a triangular piece of hard wood, a seasoned red oak or white oak rail is the best, of the width and depth that we desire the furrow to be, which receives the seed. On the upper side of this block, after bevelling off one end so as to raise the other to the proper height for the horse, we secure in the same way the beam.—We then fasten an upright piece to the block for the purpose of fixing handles to it as in the ordinary plow. If the ground is hard, clayey, or rocky, a small tongue plow or coulter may be let in the beam in front of the block, and gauged to the proper depth. This unwieldy looking machine, which resembles a big terrapin more than anything else that occurs to us, is placed directly upon the bed, and its own weight when put in motion will be sufficient to sink it in the ground, and cause it to open an even, straight, and beautiful furrow for the reception of the seed. After the seed are planted, and covered with a thick block rounded on the under side to fit the bed, they will come up so regularly that the young plants may be covered in any part of the row with the three fingers. The advantage of this is at once obvious. In spite of the most unskillful chopping the stalks will be in a straight row and can be much more closely and advantageously cultivated. At the suggestion of a friend and experienced farmer, who, in consequence of our inexperience, took some interest in us, we tried this plan in planting the last crop, and we therefore speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen, and whether any one receives our witness or not we have accomplished our purpose.—Lawrenceville Herald.

Diversify You. Frod. es.

Messrs. Editors.—It has always appeared to me surprising that the planters of the South should persist in the cultivation of large crops of cotton, to the manifest injury of their lands, and the lessening of the amount of money received for their crops. That the lands of the South are deteriorating, must be evident to the most superficial observer. How is this evil to be remedied? It must be plain to every one that to plant less cotton, and more of every thing else, is the only way; but will the planters do it? It is so obviously their interest; and that they are intelligent, I think a doubt cannot remain on the subject. The only difficulty it seems to me as to obtain consent of action. The large space over which cotton is planted renders it difficult to get the planters together to consult on what is best for them to do; but at the next meeting of the Cotton Convention, a system of sub-societies, or sub-committees, in every county in the Cotton States, might be adopted, that would effectually accomplish the purpose. If half or two thirds of the present breadth of land was put in Cotton, the crop would yield more money than the whole breadth. Then the remaining land might be profitably cultivated in sweet potatoes, turnips, and in small grain, with an additional quantity of corn. What additional quantities of hogs, sheep, cattle and mules might be raised, and the lands enriched more and more every year. If this system was adopted, the South would become the most abundant, the happiest and most independent country in the world. Add to all this, every county might have a Cotton Factory, to spin yarn, and export them to the north of Europe. The spinners, in Lancaster county, in England, are wealthier, and subjected to fewer vicissitudes than any of the other cotton manufacturers in the country. I say then to my fellow planters, begin to manufacture, even with one hundred spindles, begin. I say again begin—you can find labor in abundance as cheap as any where else, and all the materials and appliances in the greatest abundance. I say again begin, nay, I beseech you to begin. To descend to a few particulars: suppose a planter to lessen his cotton crop, and plant one hundred acres of sweet potatoes, one hundred acres of the red top turnip, eye, oats and wheat, in such quantities as he may deem sufficient. Suppose he puts

one hundred sheep in the fall on his turnips, dividing off the fields into small spaces at a time, allow the sheep to feed, trample and enrich the field during the whole winter at proper intervals, would not that field produce nearly double the quantity of cotton or corn the next year that it would do without this preparation? And the field of sweet potatoes treated in the same way with one hundred hogs, would it not produce a great improvement? And then the rye for your Devon Cows! what yellow butter, what abundance and improvement would follow, and still have more money for your cotton, than you can possibly obtain at present. Hear me, my fellow planters, for I tell you the truth—I wish this might be published in every paper of the South, and the cry enter every ear.—Southern Cultivator.

Mail Arrangements.

Camden Mail. DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, At 8 o'clock, P. M. DEPARTS TUESDAY THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, At 7 o'clock, A. M. Charlotte Mail. DUE MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, At 8 o'clock, P. M. DEPARTS TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY At 7 o'clock, A. M. Concord Mail. DUE THURSDAY, AT 6 P. M. DEPARTS FRIDAY, AT 6 A. M. Winstboro' Mail. DUE SATURDAY, AT 6 P. M. DEPARTS THURSDAY, AT 4 P. M. Chesterville Mail. DUE WEDNESDAY, AT 5 P. M. DEPARTS SATURDAY, AT 11 A. M. Chesterfield C. H. Mail. DUE SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M. DEPARTS THURSDAY, AT 4 A. M. All letters must be deposited by 8 o'clock P. M., to ensure their departure by next mail. T. R. MAGILL, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE APRIL 1, 1852.

Adams, William Brown, Abel Bailey, W. K. Charles, Col. E. W. Crawford, C. J. Cheves, N. A. R. Clyburn, T. L. Cheves, N. A. R. Crowder, Sallie, Gaston, Samuel C. Douglas, J. B. Dunlap, Jno. B. Everett, A. B. Everett, Prof. B. Ervin, Miss Hannah M. Funderburk, A. B. Jr. Faulkner, Jacob Gibson, L. R. Gen. Miss Jane Harrel, Wm. Jaton, Jno. L. King, Jno. Marshall, John W. Measey, Thos. C. S. Mittag, J. P. G. 2. Mobley, J. B. Nelson, Wm. Robeson, J. P. Ronell, Andrew Small, Joseph Stogner Wm. J. Smith, Dr. Wm. Stogner John Small, Monsey Miss Thomwell, Eliza (care Geo. Craig) Tinsell, Sterling Wells, Wm. Dr. J. W. Williams, E. J. White, James, or Blount Jno Persons asking for Letters in the above list are requested to say "Advertised." T. R. MAGILL, P. M.

NOTICE.

All Persons indebted to Baskins & Copeland, for the services of the Stallion Rowros, by the insurance, season or otherwise, while kept by Wm. Connel, are hereby notified not to make payment to said Connel, as he has failed to keep the contract. He has made no return for the season, and legal payment can only be made to John T. Copeland or JAMES BASKINS. Lancaster Dist., Feb. 12, 1852. 1-1f

HARNESS!! HARNESS!!

D. A. BUTTON, MANUFACTURER OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON HARNESS, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, MEDICAL BAGS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, And everything belonging to a well regulated HARNESS SHOP. THE Subscriber, being thankful for past favors, would respectfully solicit the custom of all persons being in want of anything in his line; and hopes by a strict attention to business, and working nothing but the best material, to share at least a portion of the public patronage. You may as well stop going to Charleston for Harness, or anything in the Harness line, as I will sell as low as Charleston retail prices. All work warranted. Saddles repaired at short notice. Shop situated on Main-street, above the Court House, nearly opposite Mr. Clinton's office. Just call in and see Harness and Bridles of every description decidedly lower than ever offered in this market. D. A. BUTTON. Feb 26 6m 3

SADDLE & HARNESS Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the citizens of this District and elsewhere, that he has removed from his former stand to the old stand formerly occupied by F. K. Brummett, where he is prepared to carry on the Saddle and Harness business in all its various branches; such as Covering and Fitting Saddles, which he will warrant; Wagon Harness, Riding Bridles, &c., and will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere. Please call and examine for yourselves. D. M. POER. Lancaster, Feb. 12. 6m-1

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT SET OF WAGON HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash, if applied for immediately. R. S. BAILEY.

YOU MUST HAVE FLOUR.

CALL AT THE LANCASTER Grocery and purchase for Cash a superior article just received from North Carolina, at six dollars per bag of 200 lbs. HASSELLTINE & HAGINS. Feb 19 2-1f

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 21st Reg't, S. C. Militia. In obedience to an order emanating from the Brig' General of the 6th Brigade. An election will be held at the usual place of rendezvous of each Company in this the 21st Regiment on Saturday the 29th of May next, for Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Dixon Barnes. The polls to be opened and closed according to law; the managers of each box to meet at Lancaster C.H. on Monday the 31st of the same month at 12 o'clock M., count the votes and report forthwith in writing showing the result of the election. H. R. PRICE. Lieut. Col. & Col pro. tem. Apr 1 8

MONUMENT TO THE DEAD IN MEXICO!

The Citizens of Lancaster District are informed that the undersigned have been appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions in this District for the purpose above specified. Feeling that to urge a word in behalf of such an object, would be offering an insult alike to the gratitude and patriotism of our District, we simply state that the names of all who died, during the Mexican Campaign will be inscribed upon this monument. We beg that those disposed of contribute will hand in the amounts immediately to either of the undersigned. Lieut. J. B. COUSART, Lieut. A. J. SECRET, Serg't M. HILLTON. Committee of Company I. April 1, 8

HORSES & CARRIAGES To Hire.

THE Subscriber can accommodate those who wish to Hire with Horses and Buggies, or Carriages to any point they wish to go. Those in want of the above articles will please call at the Catawba House or at the Lancaster Grocery and Provision Store, where they can be accommodated at all times. Strangers arriving by stage can be sent to any point of the country they wish to go. J. A. HASSELLTINE. Feb 12 1f

CATAWBA HOUSE, On Main-Street.

THE above named House has been in thorough repair and furnished anew, and is now prepared to accommodate all those disposed to give it a call. The subscriber makes no boasts but will simply say that the Public shall be accommodated in a style not excelled by any House in the up-country. J. A. HASSELLTINE. Lancaster, Feb 12 1f

Look Here Mister!

CALL IN AT Carey and Massey's Grocery THEY HAVE EVERY THING YOU can possibly desire in their line. Feb 19 2m-2

LANCASTER DIVISION, NO. 30

SOVS OF TEMPERANCE. MEETS AT THE TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. R. S. CROCKETT, R. S. March 18 6 1f

W. THURLOW CASTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY.

Attends the Courts in Lancaster, Kershaw and adjoining Districts. OFFICE, CAMDEN S. C.

The Soil of the South for 1852.

IN May, 1850, a number of Planters living in Georgia and Alabama, met in Columbus, Ga., and formed themselves into an Agricultural Society. The advantages of such an association were at once apparent, and with the view to contribute as much as possible to agricultural improvement, it was determined, at a meeting of the Society in January, 1851, to establish an Agricultural Journal. As the result of the action, "THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH" made its appearance in the month of March last. It was hailed with universal approbation, and rapidly increased in circulation and popular favor. At the recent great Fair in Mezer, Ga. it was by a unanimous vote of the members recommended to the patronage of Southern Agriculturists, and elected to be the ORGAN OF THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. It will hereafter be published under the auspices of that association, and will be the medium of communicating officially, all intelligence pertaining to its interests and objects, by a resolution of the Executive Committee, the publisher is authorized to send a copy of the paper gratis to all Agricultural Societies in the South that will send their address to the office of publication. The columns of the Soil of the South will be heretofore, be devoted to the discussion of all subjects pertaining to the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy. It is intended to make the paper essentially practical, and at the same time eminently progressive, in its character, embodying as far as possible, all that is valuable, as well in the practice as the science of Agriculture. In its instructions, it will be the constant aim of those who write for its columns, to adapt themselves to the peculiar climate, soils and crops of the South. In short, no effort and no reasonable expense will be spared, to make the Soil of the South a worthy and instructive Journal of Southern Agriculture. TERMS.—The Soil of the South is published monthly, each number containing six cent large and handsomely printed pages, and is furnished to subscribers promptly and regularly at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. Five copies will be sent for one dollar. The money must be in advance, company the names of the paper will not be sent. All communications must be addressed (post paid) to the Publisher of the Soil of South, Columbus, Ga. JAMES M. CHAMBERS, Agricultural Editor. CHARLES A. PEARBODY, Horticultural Editor. WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS, Publisher. Feb 19 2-1f

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST, IN THE DIFFERENT STATES & TERRITORIES.

Maine, 6 per cent; forfeit of the claim. New Hampshire, 6 per cent; forfeit of three the amount unlawfully taken. Vermont, 6 per cent; recovery in action and costs. Massachusetts, 6 per cent; forfeit of three the usury. Rhode Island, 6 per cent; forfeit of the usury and interest on the debt. Connecticut, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. New York, 7 per cent; usurious contracts void. New Jersey, 7 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. Pennsylvania, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. Delaware, 6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt. Maryland, 6 per cent, on tobacco contract 8; usurious contracts void. Virginia, 6 per cent; forfeit double the usury. North Carolina, 6 per cent; contracts for usury void; forfeit double the usury. South Carolina, 7 per cent; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with costs. Georgia, 8 per cent; forfeit three the usury. Alabama, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and usury. Mississippi, 8 per cent; by contract 10; usury recoverable in action for debt. Louisiana, 5 per cent; Bank interest 6; contract 8; beyond contract, interest void. Tennessee, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void. Kentucky, 6 per cent; usury recoverable with costs. Ohio, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void. Indiana, 6 per cent; a fine of double he excess. Illinois, 6 per cent; by contract 12; beyond forfeits thrice the interest. Missouri, 6 per cent; by contract 10; if beyond, forfeit of interest and usury. Michigan, 7 per cent; forfeit of usury 1-4 of debt. Arkansas, 6 per cent, by agreement 10; usury recoverable, but contract void. District of Columbia, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void. Florida, 8 per cent; forfeit interest and excess. Wisconsin, 7 per cent; by contract 12; forfeit thrice the excess. Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law. On debts of judgment in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent per annum. PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR. Volume X, For 1852.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Volume X, For 1852. DR. DANIEL LEE, Editor. B. EDMUND, Assistant Editor. THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR is issued every month, and is exclusively devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Domestic and Farm Economy, Poultry and Husbandry, the Breeding and Raising of Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees, and the general routine of Southern Planting and Farming. The Breeding and Raising of Domestic Animals, Poultry and Bees, and the general routine of Southern Planting and Farming, are treated in a style not excelled by any House in the up-country. J. A. HASSELLTINE. Lancaster, Feb 12 1f

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RANK OF THE U. STATES, ACCORDING TO THEIR POPULATION, WITH THE CAPITAL OF EACH STATE.

States & Rank	Pop. 1850.	Capitals.
New York	3,079,000	Albany.
Pennsylvania	2,412,000	Harrisburg.
Ohio	1,977,000	Columbus.
Virginia	1,481,000	Richmond.
Tennessee	1,003,000	Nashville.
Kentucky	1,002,000	Frankfort.
Massachusetts	993,000	Boston.
Indiana	989,000	Indianapolis.
Georgia	879,000	Milledgeville.
N. Carolina	869,000	Raleigh.
Illinois	852,000	Springfield.
Alabama	772,000	Montgomery.
Missouri	684,000	Jefferson City.
Mississippi	655,000	Columbia.
Arkansas	593,000	Fayetteville.
Maine	583,000	Augusta.
Maryland	583,000	Annapolis.
Louisiana	501,000	New Orleans.
New Jersey	400,000	Trenton.
Michigan	396,000	Detroit.
Connecticut	371,000	Haven & HART.
N. Hampshire	318,000	Concord.
Vermont	314,000	Montpelier.
Wisconsin	304,000	Madison.
California	208,000	Little Rock.
California	200,000	San Jose & Vallejo.
Iowa	192,000	Iowa City.
Texas	188,000	Austin.
Rhode Island	148,000	Providence, &c.
Delaware	92,000	Dover.
Florida	88,000	Tallahassee.
Territories, &c.	161,000	
Indians, 567,000	300,000	
Total popul'n	23,495,000	

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

ONE YEAR, AND Arthur's Home Gazette ONE YEAR, Will be sent to any person or persons on receipt of \$4. The price of the two separately would be Five Dollars.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE FOR 1852.

UNRIVALED IN BEAUTY AND EXCELLENCE. Eighty Pages of Reading Matter in each Number, having Sixteen Pages of additional reading over and above the usual quantity given in the \$5 Magazines.

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